THE DEMOCRATIC HOST.

The Grand Ratification Meeting of the State Campaign.

Imposing Procession, Pyrotechnic Display and Orations.

Fifty Thousand Torches and Red-Shirted Democrats in Line.

Speeches by Governor Seymour, Fernando Wood, James S. Thayer, James Brooks and Others.

Jim Jubilee, Jr., Makes His Debut on the "Stump."

Scenes and Incidents of the Display.

The invincible democracy, under the lead of the Tammany chieftains held high carnival throughout the length and breadth of the metropohis last evening, and made the dark and murky air lurid with the glare of 40,000 torches and transparencies and the dash and dicker of a myriad of rockets and other pyrotechnic missiles. The oc-casion was the grand mass ratification or the democratic nominations—State, city county-and from six o'clock the evening the various clubs througed the thoroughfare: leading to the grand point d'apout, which was Tammany Hall and the vicinity of Union square. The procession was, beyond a doubt, the largest and most imposing political parade ever made in this or any other city, and fully fifty thousand processionists were in line.

THE SCENE IN UNION SQUARE.

Rumbling of drums, crashing of bands of indiffer ent and unsteady music, blasts of nasty rockets and oud hurral's from red-mouthed patriots of the lower wards proclaimed the fact to the expectant and anxious to be the amused public massed on the sidewalks that the show had commenced. Then, while the eastern sky grew red with the blaze of Tammany rockets, cannons mouthed out hoarse rejoicings, and lamps burning low in the quickly falling rain threw a fitfal glare on the uptarned faces of the crowd, and made gnastly transparencies of the hurrying, mud-ed, bespattered, but exultant processtained, bespattered, but exultant processionists. Curious horsemen, on extraordinary steeds, escaped, passed the flying missiles and turned the corner of Union square. They were a motiey crew, equestriants and pedestriants, but all, doubtless, willing to vote for and swear by him whose image on unblushing canvaes told of the directing gentus of the firepressible "Boss." Past the wigwam, where scarcely two hundred people, who insened uneasily to the utterances of Seymour, Kerr, Thayer, and the other lights of democracy.

Soymour, Kerr, Thayer, and the other lights of democracy.

VAWNED, HOWLED AND SHOUTED as directed, bands marched in quick succession, moist citizens initially energed and haughter and appliance minagined inharmoniously with the crash of drums and the sounds of the loud-mouthed gains. Out from the Tammany Wigwam, a little away from musical Steinway Hall and fronting Broadway, an array of curious lamps, filled with strange oil and emitting an unhealthy effluvium, waved in the wet wind.

Farther on a machine, composed principally of small lamps, imperfectly lighted, restooned into allegorical shape and representing a temple of "the heatien Chinee," loomed up before the processionists, and in its intricacles andgenrious combination attracted the attention of the multitude. Retween its wide arching arms of smoky lamps, trembling uneasily in the breeze, on a platform of poor reputation and unsteady habits, several gentlemen.

poor reputation and unsteady habits, several gentiemen

ENTHUSIASTIC LOVERS OF TAMMANY'S

loaves and fishes vociterated state arguments and
antedituvian opinions to a gaping and annused audidience which never at any time exceeded two hundred people. But it was a grand affair, for around
and about the orators and the audience shone the
glare of banners, the glitter of rising and failing
rockets; while before them in interminable line
passed in fine array thousands of the uniterrified in
choke neck red and blue shirts, bearing on their
orawny shoulders banners or emblems of political
or doubtful meaning. Round about the square all
was darkness, save where the light from a liquor
atore it up the sidewalk, and called thirsty and
wearied democrats to rest and refreshment.
The way small rockets and wayward guns
went of was troublesome, if not alarming,
to the spectators, while the eccentric conduct of the
professione bombs sent up into the laden air caused

Hundreds of car and carriage horses, delayed from their hay and oats, snorted impatiently, drivers d—d democrats and republicans affect and stiff the rain iel, the lamps spattered and went out, and me ward voters (at \$3.75 per pair for red shirts) truiged atong. When the last ward had passed the grant stand, when there was no more of the expensive show to be seen.

This Cusious Chowd Rushed for the cars and eagerly made their escape. And so the great crowd of spectators which had fined the sidewalks and crowded the streets from an early hour dispersed as best they could. The Tammany demonstration was over, and naugh was left but hading, flickering lights and the cuthusiastic adherents of the powers that be.

IN THE MAIN HALL.

In spite of many oratorical attractions provided for the intellectual and political instruction of the democratic masses, there was until quite late in the evening but a very scanty andience, the chief interest of the evening evidently centring in the procesmon outside. About half-past seven Governor Seymour appeared upon the platform and received a flattering ovation of cheers and applause. As soon as the audience had somewhat calmed down, he spoke as to lows:-

Amid the questions involved in this election, arising above and overtopping all others is the subject of internal commerce. It concerns the comforts, the industry and the prosperity of our people, while it comes in a form which makes it a subject for State legislation, it touches the interests of a large portion of our Enion. To this city it is of vital import. Nearly half a century has passed away since the completion of the Eric canal was celebrated in New York with unusual cercinonies and demonstrations of joy. In course of time other modes of transportation have called away public attention from this great work. Few were aware that, in amount and value of its tonnage, it rivalled the whole foreign commerce of the United States. Errors and abuses crept into its management; a bad system of repairs lessened the tonnage of its boats and hindered their progress to that degree that its commerce wastireatened with destruction. They were upon the brink of ruin. The forwarders were losing money and the boatmen had lost their courage. But these men knew where the trouble lay. They therefore, without distinction of party, held a meeting in the city of Rochester, where they set forth the abuses of canal management; they showed the injustice and impolicy of excessive toils, and they called upon the State Legislature for measures of relief. Their prayers were granted. The Canal Board, by virtue of new powers given to them, swept away as far as they could the old system of repairs, and also can off one-half of the toils levied upon breadstaffs. The canals were put in good condition. The length of the trip was lessened ten days. The boats have run with great regularity. New courage and vigor has been given to those engaged in their commerce. But this is a narrow view compared with its effects upon the business of our own and the Western states. The wise and statesmanlike measures of our State administration were halled with approval by the business men of all sections efforts and of the following the late to the weather th

will the business men of the city help them in his struggle? The issues upon this point are clearly made up by the resultation of the behaviorable and the struggle? The issues upon of the point are clearly made up by the resultation of the point are clearly made up by the resultation of the point are clearly due to the point are the clear that the clear that the point are the point are the clear that the cle

M. C. Kerk's remarks.

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M. C. Kerk's of Indiana, was then introduced, and said the democracy of Indiana watched with profound interest the progress of the present struggle and wished the citizens of New York God speed in the defence of the great principles of government for which they contended. The radical leaders wanted strife and lawiessness, especially it occasioned by the indiscretions of the people. Thus they might acquire some pretext for counting out some legally chosen candidate and giving office to some defeated republican. At this particular time in New York no inducement was inetting to a democratic triumph. They certainly did not lack a leader. Men of all parties in the West, even of the opposite party, recognized in the person of John T. Hoffman an able, honorable and incorruptible chieftain; and not only in him, but also in the entire ticket, they could with every conviction of success raily against the machinations of the republican party. He rejoiced that the Congressional delegation, those leaders of democracy who in Washington were rated as an invaluable addition to their ranks, were again renominated for election. He did not think, if they were elected, the desperate leaders of the republican party would dare to evict them, even though their policy was to elect members of Congress by the vote of Congress alone—a policy which violated and trampled under foot every principle of constitutional right. He wished also to limpress upon them that the interests of the State of which violated and trainpled under loot every prin-ciple of constitutional right. He wished also to im-press upon them that the interests of the State of New York were bound up with the interests of the entire country. They now needed just and equal laws, lower faxation and an incorruptible adminis-

New York were bound up with the interests of the entire country. They now needed justs and equal laws, lower laxation and an incorruptible administration.

REMARKS OF MR. THAYER.

Janes S. Thayer was announced and received with applause. He would be giad to exchange places with his democratic listeners. Exchange places with his democratic listeners. Exchange was the great idea of trade, but yet the attraction outside the building was such that he could not hope to detain them. The banners and the masse were the grandest ever heard. Either would be sufficient to cheer them on to victory. This was a ratification meeting, not a ratification merely, but a "jubilee" for the democracy. Ofto had done well (eneers), and New York would swell this Ohio victory to an anthem peal that everybody would applain. (Applause.) Pennsylvania had also done well, and closed up democratic majorities. In our State John T. Hoffman was the man for the State of New York, and he stood certain as the man of all the world for President in 1812, (immense applause.) The whole ticket was one that the people of New York State should be proud of. Mayor Hall (applause) was on the ticket and there was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would be re-elected. There was no fear but he would not not be repeated to the people of the proparation of fear for the ticket. He was proud to belong to New York, but he was also proud of the yielderes that had been won by the other States. (Applause.) For five years the radicals had control of the people themselves. An unfailing preuvalition in the defeat of the republican party was the active hope of the people themselves. It is not now as it was in the days that Butier came to the city to overawe us with federal ba

people. (Applause.) Mr. Thayer retired amid foud

mr. Curitis was introduced, and after a few compliments to his audience he said that history would tell of the city of New York that she had bravely taken her place in the great questions which every branch of the English-speaking race was now called upon to decide. These questions of labor, of revenue, of capital—the new issues that are coming up, and in which all citizens were interested, were peculiarly important to this great and giorious city. The world saw with womer what was being done in the State of New York to clevate the masses, by free schools and an ample measure of liberty. Tammany Hall, in 1776, threw the banner to the breeze on behalf of the rights of the people; and in 1870 Tammany Hall, after generations had passed away, was again in the van of progress. Oppression might be mightly, but New York, the great guardian of popular freedom, would uttimately thrust it aside. He trusted the ides of November would show a greater democratic majority than had ever been known before.

General Miller was received with great applause. He said he had come from the rural districts to find out if this great city, relying upon the ballot, was prepared for the great issue which federal power was forcing upon her—the great issue of self government. When the sun went down on the state of November that man at Washington would learn that he had mistaken the temper of the people of the Empire State. There would be no riot or confusion, but there would be victory decisive and unmistakable. There were certain principles at stake which ought not to be confounded with local questions. The democracy recognized the fact that while the King ruled over all, and the pay for it all, and it was therefore only right that they should control what they paid for. That was the theory of the government. The people were not the servants but the masters of the government, what had been the fruits of the republican victory? Look at the army, which cost one-fourth of all the annual revenue of the country. Go to Washington and one would s

Mr. Wood, on coming forward, was loudly cheered. He said:—
At a republican meeting held at Boston Senator Wilson, of Massachusets, boasted that the radical party "held possession and entire control of the government, inial its branches, including the President, Congress and the Supreme Court," and declared that it would continue to hold them at all hazards. My friends, these are pertentous words, coming as they do from one of the most active, resolute, and influential leaders of that party in the Senate of the United States. I will not dwell upon this new and dangerous spirit that boasts as a politician of putting the highest judicial tribunal of the land to partsian uses, it implies and indeed admits what has been already charged, but denied—that for the first time in our career as a nation, the supreme judiciary, which was placed by the constitution land to partian uses. It implies and indeed admits what has been already charged, but denied—that for the lifst time in our career as a nation, the sapreme indiciary, which was piaced by the constitution above and aloof from polical conflict—is now pressed into service as an auxiliary to the main tenance of political power. I will not induige in the reflections which this declaration suggests. Nor whil I refer to the threat that the republican party intend to continue their power even against the wish of the people. My object is rather to admit, with the Senator, that the party does possess this official control, and that it has absolute and exclusive authority over every department of government. I accept the statement as true, and now ask how has the trust heen discharged? In what has the country been benefitted? Where are the beneficial results? Having unlimited control the responsibility cannot be avoided, for power and responsibility go hand in hand—the latter always standing side by side with the former. How has this responsibility been met? Coming mic control before the war, it found the country in a state of peace, with abundant resources, free from debt and without internal taxation. I do not charge upon that party the immediate creation of the war after its entrance upon duty; but I do charge that the war that developed itself so soon afterward was but the result of causes which it originally produced, and in that view it is chargeable with it and its lamentable consequence. From this it cannot escape; nor will the cunning by which it seeks to impose the responsibility upon the democratic party find any standing in the pages of impartial history. (Applause.) If ever that shall be written, the true accountability for the war will be apparent to poster. With unlimited sway, there was no restriction. If it had a distinctive policy of its own, as boasted, there was no prevention to its full execution. It could have ameliorated the taxes. It could have ameliorated the public morality, restored our flag to cie payments, revived commerce and mavigation, promoted a higher standard of public morality, restored our flag to foreign seas, elevated the dignity and character of the Presidential office, provided for a better economy in government expenditures, put the army and navy on a peace footieg consistent with our institutions and the public necessities, prosecuted with vigor the settlement of our outstanding claims upon foreign nalions, procured from England restitution and satisfaction for the wounds indicted on our honor and the loss of our commerce during the late war, have brought back the government to a plain republican standard by which "the pomp and ceremony" created by an annatural war would have been obliterated, and the enormous expenditures entailed upon the people would have been altogether abolished, and, in short, the republican party, with the great powers which were vested and assumed, could have restored to the government its former economical simplicity, and made us as a people free, happy, powerful, united and great—one in fra ernal concord, and one in common progressive nationality. These destrable changes were within the power of the republican party to have accomplished. This great work they have latled in perfecting, and now, instead of abolishing or reducing the excessive taxation, they have continued it so that they could continue the army of paid officials employed in its collection, and also to be provided with an electioneering fund by which to continue their party dominancy. Instead of reviving the foreign trade, they have further restricted it by increasing the duties on all imported articles. Instead of reviving commerce and mavigation, they have further expressed them by levying increased duties on all articles entering into the construction of vessels. Instead of reviving commerce and mavigation, they have further expendent and settlement of our rights, a diatory, non-seting policy has been adopted, which may be constructed into further concession to that arrogant power. Mr. Wood,

Mr. Fellows was the next speaker, and was re-ceived with foud enthasiasm. He said he wished to impress upon the minds of all that under no circumstansees should they allow themselves to be tempted into saying any word, or com-mitting any act that might justify the federal authorities in stepping in and putting the city under martial law, and exercising military control over the elections. He warned them that nothing would please the radical leaders so much as to be given a pretext for interference, Mr. Fellows reterrated in language singularly emphatic and solemn this warning, and concluded amid loud applause.

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In response to a general call for Jubitee Fisk, that gentleman got up and treated his audience to an opera bouge speech. He said, gentlemen, there was no introduction necessary to bring in together—you know me and I know you. (Shout good for Jubitee, Gentlemen, this is a jubitee, however you may connect me with it. It is a democratic jubilee. (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubitee (Applause.) And I am, is deering.) Gentlemen, if there is any mother's son of you desires to speak I prefer that you should speak and releve me of the trouble. (Cries of "Go II, Fisk.") With regard to the democratic party, that, I find, in power here to-night: It is the power that you have to sustato. I am in for it, and so are you. (Cheers and cries of "So we are.") I, myself, never voted a democratic ticket before, but I am going the waole Tweed democratic ticket on the sth of November next. (Applause.) I never before rose to address you, because I am no orator, as my friend Tweed Is, but I am here a poor blank man. (Great cheering.) I did not know that I was expected here at all ull I saw my name in the newspapers, and the papers generally tell the truth. So I take it, but you know how it is yourself. (Great cheering.) I had some hestiancy in appearing before you. (A laugh.) By that angh I know you don't believe me. (Cheers.) There's music in the air, and as the democratic leaders thought proper to bring the on second

nddle Pm here to that tune all the time. (Applause.) The enthusiasm all around me is not for me personally, but for the party, the great democratic party, who are all anxious to win in the coming contost. I am with them and with free ticket for the matine on Saturday next and three cheers for the democratic ticket. I am still yours, Jubilee Fisk. (Great applause.)

The meeting then adjourned.

LITTLE TAMMANY HALL.

Addresses by Fernando Wood, James Brooks and Others.

In the lower hall (Dan Bryant's) the audience was not so large as might have been expected. The stage was profusely decorated with United States flags, and was occupied by quite a number of veteran political campaigners. The police arrangements made ample accommodation for ladies, several to the commodation of the second eral of whom were present. A band on the gallery played some lively airs, till at about eight o'clock Mr. D. F. Freeman called the meeting to order by introducing the Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan as chairman. Mr. Sullivan on taking the chair expressed the gratification he felt at shared all the enthusiasm of the thousands outside who had assembled to ratify the Tammany nominations. He then called for cheers in ratification of the democratic programme, which were given with a will, and the first speaker. was introduced. Mr. Wood began his address by alluding to the attractions out of doors, and pre-

sumed that never on any previous occasion was

there so large and enthusiastic a demonstration as then being witnessed around the Tammany building, nor was there ever before in the history of the demo to preserve the State to the democracy as was now being made. He saw in the papers on Wednesday a statemen made by a cortain stassachusetts Senator which boasted that the republicans were in possession of the entire governaceat. They had the President, that Congress and the Supreme Court, and they would hold them under all circamstances. They had, no doubt, the President and the Congress, and, for the first time in the listory of the country, the Supreme Court, which should be above all political control, but which they degraded for their own evil purposes. As to the threat of holding the entire government under every circumstance in the future the latest act of President Grant would seem to indicate that the threat was meant in its entirety. For no greater proof of this could be given than Grant's sending to this city troops to control our elections in denance of the public will. But admitting that the republicans have had this absolute control of the general government, what, during the ten years they have heed it, have they accomplished? They came into power with Lincoin in 16-1, when there was great commotion in the country. They are responsible for the war. Fosterity will decide so. The war could have been finished within three years. They proved a failure in conducing it. After it was over it need not be said how they acted, instead of healing up the wounds it caused and restering prosperity and peace. They neither reduced taxation, nor promoted harmony, nor demanded our just rights from England, nor revived our trade in foreign waters, nor restored gold and sliver as the circulating medium of the country. Of enleiency propriety or of dignity in public affairs, there was none. They might have brought us back again to the old days of prosperity, when our flag was respected and we were becoming the greatest, most prosperious and most powerful nation in the world; but they did not. We have got from them increased taxation, unsettled Alabama cains, a cowardly foreign policy, an exhausted revenue, paper curren cratic party so confident or so permanent an effor believe tness monthly statements of the government on the subject. They conceal the true state of affairs, and never aliade to the \$400,000,000 of debt that lies pigeon-holed in the Treasury Department. From the manner in which they boast of this reduction of the debt it would seem as if such a thing were heard of for the first time in the history of the country. At the close of the American Revolution there was a deot of \$75,000,000; in 1812, when the war with England broke out, it was \$17,000,000; in 1817, when the war closed, it was \$123,000,000; but in 1837, at the close of Andrew Jackson's term as President—and from 1817 to that time the government was democratic—the whole debt was liquidated, every dollar of it. In 1846 we had the war with Mexico, and in 1848 the Gobt was up to \$82,000,000; in 1856, the much abused Frankin Pierce, the public debt was reduced to twenty millions of dollars, and when Lincoln was elected President it was almost entirely paid off. This was something for democrats to be proud of. Contrast this with the debt under the repulican administration and he would say, so help his God, he believed two-thirds of that debt was absolute and wholesale republican robbery, Now that we are after having five years of peace, taxation should not/be higher than what it wasflive years before the war. But the lowest sum for any one year since the close of the war was \$400,000,000, and in 1869, to the close of the last facal year, the expenses amounted to \$500,000,000. He and his colleagues had the utmost difficulty in getting Congress, last session, to reduce the income tax from five to two and a half per cent, and this too when a republican Congress was laying schemes to raise more money. The speaker then spoke of State politics and drew a comparison between Grant and Hofman and was willing to take the two men as representatives of republicanism and democracy. In speaking of Grant, he said, he was not possessed of sufficient medicarec to understand the position he filled, and as to his Cabinet it wa

than that of a third fate lawyer in a country town.

JAMES BROOKS

was next introduced and said he came there as a member of Congress to protest against the action of President Grant in sending the United States troops to this city to Interfere with the State elections. He believed these troops were sent here for the purpose of intimidation. There was no intention on the part of democratic voters in this city and State to resist the law. Fail and amp e power was vested in the civil authorities to preserve order and the enforcement of the laws. These troops were sent out here to insult us. Among them is one regiment just returned from South Carolina and Tennessee, where their business was to aid in electing negroes to Congress. He protested against this insult to the Empire City, and pronounced this act of President Grant as unwise, by rannical and in utter hostility to the constitution of our country, and he invoked the Fresident to withdraw his army and leave us to the protection of the United States laws.

SUNSET COX.

was the pext speaker, and said that the procession

was the protection of the United States laws.

SUNSET COX

was the next speaker, and said that the procession then passing outside was the most significant speech that could possibly be made. New York had never given up her domestic rights, and he was saddened to see introduced to this city a power alien to her institutions. It seemed to him that the presence of United States troops here was intended to try to provoke New York citizens to a disturbance. Mr. Cox taen took up his opponent, Mr. Greeley, and, after amusing the audience for some time at the expense of the farmer from Chappaqua, ne discussed at some length the question of taxation, endorsing Mr. Wood's statements as to the hard fight that had been made in Congress last session even for the very smallest amount of reduction of the tax burthens.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Cox was followed by the Hon. Thomas P. Ackers, Judge Reuter and Congressman Robinson, all of whom made brief speeches.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Tammany ticket.

THE GRAND STAND

Speeches, Pyrotechnics and Enthusiasm. The point d'appui, around which the unterrified democracy who could not gain admission to Tammany Hall in consequence of the immense jam of humanity wedged in and contiguous to that building, was the grand stand on Union square, directly opposite Broadway. Around this, long before the hour fixed for the speaking to commence, myriads of people congregated, and not even the immense gatherings watch there assembled during our recent civil war were any of them equal in point of numbers to that of last night in Union square. The grand stand was a gem of architectural beauty and embellishments. In the centre, facing Broadway, was a large and excellently executed likeness of his Excellency Governor Hoffman, captously decorated on either side by the national bunting and other appropriate decoranational bunting and other appropriate decorations. A flood of light was thrown on and around the stand by means of numerous chandellers, while the vicinity of the whole square was thekly studded with Uninese lanterns pendant from telegraph poles and housetops, producing a very pretty effect. Immense numbers of skyrockets, illuminated balloons, &c., were sent in aerual flights throughout the evening and a fine band of music on the stand stirred up the spirits of the over-rlowing crowd below. The Carleton House, on the corner of Union square and Fourth avenue, was near being doomed to fames in consequence of the gushing patriotism of its proprietor, Mr. Curf, who had so claborately illuminated his establishment for the occasion that it went on fire, but was saved from damage by the timely interference of a few policemen and some of the crowd.

Senator Cheamer presided, and opened the meeting. He said our elections that had been characterized at every period of our history were different from this, inasmuch as we were threatened by the federal government with interference with the people of this great and free city. (Cheers.) He told them they would show by this election that the federal government could not interfere with them. (Cheers.) The speaker then went on to review the action of Congress in the registry and election laws and laid the whole blame for any misgovernment of the city of New York, if any existed, at the door of the radicals, who made laws obnoxious to the people and calculated to deprive them of their liberties.

Mr. Thomas C. Fislads was the next speaker. Having spoken of the outrageous threat of the federal tions. A flood of light

ral government to surround the polling places in New York with bayonets on the day of election, he went on te counsel and caution his hearers against any disturbance on that day, telling them to be calm, temperate, and to deposit their ballels with due deliberation and decorum. He assures them that ample provision had been made to protect every voter, and that after the election should have passed the rights of all legal voters would be established by the State courts. (Cheers, lit was all very well for the radical superiors to carry out the designs of the federal government now, but after the election many of them would be sent where they were before—to Sing Sing. (Cheers and langher.) These supervisors were now "boys stoning the frogs," but by and by they would be made to laugh on the other side of their mouths. Having pointed out the design of General Grant to ride down the liberties of the people and thereby secure his own re-election, the speaker concluded amid applause.

Mesers, E. O. Perrin, James W. Gerard, Jr..

use.

rs. E. O. Perrin, James W. Gerard, Jr.,
In Thompson and others having addressed
ecting, the proceedings were brought to a

close.

During the speaking the several ward clubs passed in front of the stand, each vying with the other in the magnificence of their banners and appointments, and making a really flue and creditable display.

THE REVIEW.

The review occupied from eight o'clock until about midnight, and as each battalion passed the reviewing stand, and the genial face of General McClellan was recognized, cheer upon cheer rent the air, cannons boomed, and every method of en-thusiastic demonstration was indulged in. On the balcony with General McCleilan during the greater part of the night were Governor Hodman, ex-Gov-ernor Seymour, Mr. McC. Kerr, Richard O'Gormon, and others.

ACCIDENT IN THE PROCESSION

While Henry Grube, aged 14, living at No. 835 First avenue, was standing on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue, at nine o'clock last evening, witnessing the Tammany procession, a Roman candle exploded prematurely, burning aim seriously about the neck and hands. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE CHARITIES OF NEW YORK.

Its Schools, Hospitals and Asylums-A Good Record for a Democratic City.

At a democratic meeting in this city on Tuesday evening Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan undertook to show by facts and figures that the democratic city of New York was foremost among the cities of the world in its care for education and in the magnitude of its charity. In proof of this he argued:-

As to education, the democracy in this city have done more to promote it than any equal number of people on the face of the earth. There is no population which voluntarily imposes such a tax for public schools. The amount appropriated in 1869 was \$3,150,000. The whole number of children taught in these schools was 235,022. We have 250 schools for white children and eighteen schools for colored children. They are wisely classified into primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, norin these schools was 235,032. We have 230 schools for white children and eighteen schools for colored children. They are wisely classified into primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, normal schools cone to train male and one to train female teachers), and a college of the first rank. We have day schools and evening schools in order to supply the wants of children and youth who must work during the day for a livelnood. We maintain schools in the asylums for children of mistoriune; for instance, at the New York Ordhan Asylum, the Protestant Haif Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Urphan Asylum, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Five Points House of Industry, the Children's Aid Society, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, &c., &c. We have schoolhouses constructed on the most perfect models of convenience and health; we supply to all scholars, grathitously, text books and apparatus unstintedly, all of the highest stainable standard. Our course, method and system of instruction and school management are liberal and excellent almest beyond a parallel. Visiting School Commissioners from almost every city and country have pronounced our schools to be the best public schools in the world. Every morning, at nine o'clock, the children who throng to our schools must be counted by the hundred thousauds. New York was the first community to establish schools entirely free of any charge. The prevailing system was to have some pay tuition and others not, according to supposed ability. Democratic New York progressed beyond all that. New York was first to introduce instrumental music—the piano—into public schools. Ever progressing. New York abolished flogging in public schools. My friend Nathaniel Jarvis is my nigh authority for these last statements.

But in addition to the provision made by the democratic government of New York city for general education, I adire that the democratic population of this city has not, for intelligence, its equal in any other commanity of equal size, in the proportion of three to one. This is th

ber of democrats who regularly attended public worship in New York was about four times as great as the number of republicans.

Look also at the work done by our city government under democratic impulses for charity. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections supervise and maintain the whoie charity system, and all the correctional institutions of the city. By our self-imposed taxes we have the Bellevue Hospital, the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Smallpox Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Paralytic Hospital, the Epicpital Popital, the Blind Asylum; the Junatic Asylum, with its retreat and madbouse; a Maternity Hospital, an Incoriate Asylum, a Soldiers' Retreat, Nurseries and Nursery Hospital at Randail's Island, an Idiot Asylum and School, Alms Houses, an Industrial School on Hart's Island for vagrant boys, a Nautical School and ship, the extensive and useful Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office, the Bureau for Relief to the Outdoor Poor, under which the city is divided into eleven districts, with a visitor and physician for each, to give graduitous attendance to the poor; the Colored Home, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Ambuiance Bepartment, the Morgue, the Fund for distribution to the billed, the arrangement now progressing to furnish shelter to the houseless poor at night.

For these noble works of charity and mercy the democratic city government expended last year \$1,635,043 77. The humane and Orristian feeling of the democracy is so comprehensive that beneath its care orphanage is stripped of half its sorrows.

An examination of our hospitals will reveal another fact of great interest and illustrate the liberality and enlightement of our hospitals will reveal another fact of great interest and illustrate the liberality and enlightement of our hospitals will reveal another fact of great interest and illustrate the liberality and enlightement of our hospitals will reveal another fact of great interest and illustrate the liberality and enlightement of our hospitals will reveal

In order to increase the usefulness of the institunts, and to the end that the hospitals of the partment may the more effectually add in the vancement of medical and surgical knowledge.

tions, and to the end that the hospitals of the department may the more effectually aid in the auvancement of medical and survical knowledge, the medical boards now compile and publish medical, surgical and obstetrical tables, being complete statistics of the hospital practice. The object is to furnish the most accurate nomenciature and precise classification of disease, with a full statement of the conditions which surround it. Give democracy control and in all things it will move step by step along with the advancing spirit of the age. Look for a moment at the following list of dispensaries, for which we tax ourselves \$60,000 this year:—

The New York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Northeastern Dispensary, the Manhattanville Dispensary, the Harlem Dispensary, the New York Medical College for Women, the New York Homosopathic Dispensary, the Northeastern Homosopathic Dispensary, the Northeastern Homosopathic Dispensary, the Northeastern Homosopathic Dispensary, the New York Homosopathic Dispensary, the New York Homosopathic Dispensary, the Northeastern Homosopathic Dispensary, the Western Dispensary, the German Dispensary, the Western Dispensary to Women and Children, the Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry, the New York Ollege Dispensary to Piscases of the Throat and Chest, for the Orthopadic Dispensary, the New York Dispensary for Dispensary of the Altheat Dispensary, the Piscases of the Throat and Chest, for the Orthopadic Dispensary, the New York Dispensary for Dispensary of the Throat and Chest, for the Orthopadic Dispensary, the New York Dispensary for Dispensary fo

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The following are the democratic nominees for Aldermen and Supervisors nominated in Brookly on Wednesday evening:-

James Boland.
Jacob I. Bergen.*
Michael Coffey.*
Francis Noian.*
John Raber.
Peter Totans.*
W. D. C. Boggs.
Tennis V. P. Talmage.

At present members of the Board. ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.
The candidates for Assembly, democratic and republican, are as subjoined:—

THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The contest in this district is between the present member, Mr. John H. Kercham, and the democratic nominee, Mr. Wm. H. Philip. Mr. Ketcham has represented the district in Congress for several terms to the complete satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit and honor to himself; while the rival candidate is said never to have voted in the district, his legal residence being in the city of Washington, where he carries on business as an attorney and claim agent, and where his family dwells. The famous Jack Rogers made one of his remarkable speeches in Hudson the other night in support of the democratic candidate; but Mr. Ketcham's popularity in the district is so great among the voters of both parties that his re-election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

Prices for Rare Books. sale of the magnificent collection of books

onstituting the library of Mr. James B. Hervey, of Believille, N. J., was continued last evening at the salesrooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., in Cilnton Hall. The rarest and most expensive works in history, biography, poetry and antiquity were displayed on the auctioneer's table. Many volumes in history, biography, poetry and antiquity were displayed on the auctioneer's table. Many volumes contained the most exquisite typography, and were sold at very high prices and after aspirited competition. Large purchases were made by Messrs. Shirley, Jane & Birch. John W. Francis' Old New York, 3 vols. royal Svo., bound in green levant moroeco, of which there exist only 100 copies, were sold at \$195. Another sale worthy of note was Memoirs of the Life and Times, by James Parton. 2 vols., for \$125. The following is a list of the rarest books sold, with the prices:—Galerie du Palais Royal, containing 334 very fine engravings, 2 thick vols., half morocco, for \$150. Hanguard—Mangé, les Arts Somptuaires, the blates in colors and heightened with gold, sliver and bronze, 4 vols., 440., half crimson morocco, for \$132. Holbein's Portraits of the Court of Heary VIII., with 83 beautifully tinted portraits, 4to., half crimson morocco, 1 vol. for \$42. Houronken & virtue's Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, 108 large and finely executed engraved portraits by Virtue, 1 vol., for \$40. Leigh Hunt's Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres, 1 vol., in grees levant morocco, for \$26. Mrs. Jameson's Art Works, with etchings and woodcuts, 6 vols., bound in morocco, for \$108. Johnsonia, or Supplement to Boswell, 3 vols., in crimson morocco, for \$252. Onesphus' Works, with 60 fine plates, 2 vols., royal 8vo., dark green morocco, for \$76. Charles Kean, Life and Theatrical Times, by J. W. Cole, with 235 fine portraits, 3 vols., svo., bound in crimson morocco, for \$29. Richard Payne Knight, A Discourse on the Worsnip of Priapus, illustrated with 138 engravings, 1 vol., 4to., for \$29. Life and Correspondence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, 2 vols., too, for \$30. Herculaneum and Penturos, 7 vols., for plates, 1 vol., \$45.

The sale will be continued this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENTS.

A Reckless Driver Kills a Child.

case of Alfred W. Thorne, the child, three and a half years of age, late of 1,322 Third avenue, whose death was caused by injuries received by being run over on last Saturday afternoon by a team of horses and truck in charge of John Faulkner, living at 240 East Eighty-dirst street, as previously reported in the Herald. The testimony showed that Faulkner, while in a partial state of intoxication drove his horses at a rapid and reckless rate through finired avenue, and in doing so drove over deceased. The jury found that "Alfred W. Thorne came to his death from injuries received by being run over by a truck on Third avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, driven by John Faulkner, Jr., on the 22d day of October, 1870, and we jurther believe said child lost its life by the reckless driving of said Faulkner, Jr.," On the above verdict the reckless driver was required by the Coroner to give ball in \$200 to answer any complaint which the Grand Jury may find against him. Eighty-first street

Three Children Injured.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a horse, attached to a wagon, the property of Andrew Leidler, of No. 318 East Thirty-third street, took fright and of No. 318 East Thirty-third street, took fright and run up the street to First avenue, where it ran over some children playing on the avenue. John Lawier, aged three years, of No. 339 East Thirty-third street, was seriously injured: Eleanor Stewart, aged six years, of No. 337 East Thirty-third street, and Mary Jane Murphy, aged three years, of No. 345 East Thirty-third street, were slightly injured. They were faken to their homes by their parents.

Two Girls Brutally Murdered in Wichita by a Ruftian-Infamous Indifference of the Citizens.

a Rufflan—Jufamons Indifference of the Citizens.

[From the Leavenworth Bulletin, Oct. 21.]

Last evening we heard some additional particulars of the late tragedy at Wienta, in which two girls were bornally murdered by the notorious rufflan and murderer. Jim Curry, which, if true, are horrible. It seems that one of the girls, Ida May, has been living with this Curry for some time past, but he having tired of her, resolved to get rid of her, and made pretences of being jealous of her, and abused her snamefully. At last one night he came in drunk to the house where she was staying in company with another girl. As he entered the door he drew his revolver and tool that han he was going to kill her. She threw herself upon her knees and berged him not to; that she was not it to die. But murder was in his cowardly heart, and his rufflanly hand would not be stayed by the pleading of a weak, defenceless woman. His revolver was pointed at her forchead, and, with the coolness of an incarnate fiend, he pulled the trigger, and the soul of the wretched girl went imprepared into the presence of its maker. But this did not satiate the marderous appetue of this dend in human shape. In the person of the girl vina he saw another defenceless victim. She, fallen as she was, had attempted to interfere and stay the murderous hand. Curry, after satilying houself that his victim was dead, turned to Vina, who was stricken with horror, and said, "G—d u—h you, I guess I'il kill you too, while I'm at it," and, sating the action to his helish revenge, if true, shows a greater degree of brinking revenue we were tool by one who claimed to be posted that the bodies of the two girls were tumbled unceremoniously into a hole, without even a coffin.

THE NEWARK SCAFFGLB ACCIBENT.

THE NEWARK SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.

Contrary to all expectation the three men-Andrew Kennig, August Erreckson and Peter Ransch-who were precipitated a distance of fifty feet, from the roof to the hard brick ground foor ot a building in Newark, on Wednesday, through the giving away of a feebly constructed scaffold, are improving, so that nopes are now entertained of the ultimate recovery of even the most seriously hurt. Their escape from instant death is very prohuri. Their escape from instant death is very pro-perly regarded as one of the most miraculous on record. A few days previous, however, a still more extraordinary escape is recorded—tant of a mason named Wood, who felt with a scarfold forty feet, struck the stone sidewalk, pleked himself up and resumed work with the numost sangfroid, a bone in his body not being hurt, while the scarfold and tools were smashed to atoms.